



S AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 🦔 PART III

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

OMB APPROVAL

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FACING PAGE Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING _ 01/01/06 AND ENDING 12/31/06 MM/DD/YY A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: OFFICIAL USE ONLY Walton Johnson & Company FIRM ID. NO. ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.) 2911 Turtle Creek Blvd., Suite 800 (No. and Street) Dallas 75219 Texas (City) (State) (Zip Code) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT (Area Code - Telephone No.) **B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION** INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report* CF & Co., L.L.P. (Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) 14175 Proton Rd. TXDallas 75244 (Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code) **PROCESSED** CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant APR 1 1 2007 Public Accountant Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions. THOMSON FINANCIAL FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).



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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, <u>John A.</u>		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
		statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
	nnson & Company	, as of
		rect. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor as any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as
	RIONIA Y. TAYLOR Notary Public, State of Texas My Commission Expires	A. W. Signature
,	October 25, 2009	CEO Title
	Clonia y. Jaylor	1
X	report** contains (check all applicable be a) Facing page. b) Statement of Financial Condition. c) Statement of Income (Loss). d) Statement of Cash Flows e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordina	or partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
(g X (h X (i) X (j)	 j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate exp Computation for Determination of the Reserve 	rol Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3. Ianation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	solidation. I) An Oath or Affirmation. m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	audited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of con-
X (0)	and the second of the second o	found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

WALTON JOHNSON & COMPANY
REPORT PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5(d)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Walton Johnson & Company

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Walton Johnson & Company, as of December 31, 2006 and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, changes in liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Walton Johnson & Company as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I and II is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

CF & Co., L.L.P.

Dallas, Texas March 20, 2007

Statement of Financial Condition <u>December 31, 2006</u>

ASSETS

Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,440
Receivable from brokers and dealers		57,795
	\$	73,235
	<u></u>	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable - trade	_\$_	30,768
Stockholder's equity:		
Common stock, 100,000 shares		
authorized, no par value,		
10,000 shares issued and outstanding		731,042
Retained earnings (deficit)	((661,934)
Receivable from Parent		(26,641)
Total stockholder's equity		42,467

73,235

Statement of Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues:	
Advisory and other fees	\$ 175,791
Commissions	194,486
Interest income	3,103
Other income	231
Total revenues	373,611
Expenses:	
Commissions	1,281
Management fee to Parent	190,943
Other expenses	232,349
Clearance paid other brokers	24,193
Registration fees	3,202
Total expenses	451,968
Net loss before income taxes	(78,357)
Income tax benefit	26,641
Net loss	\$ (51,716)

Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Shares	Common Stock	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Receivable From Parent	Total
Balance at					
December 31, 2005	10,000	\$ 2,124,101	\$ (610,218)	\$ (1,403,968)	\$ 109,915
(Increase) decrease in receivable from Parent		(1,393,059)		1,377,327	(15,732)
Net loss			(51,716)		(51,716)
Balance at December 31, 2006	10,000	\$ 731,042	\$ (661,934)	\$ (26,641)	\$ 42,467

Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Balance at December 31, 2005	\$
Increases	
Decreases	
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Cash flows from operating activities	
Net loss	\$ (51,716)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net	
cash provided (used) by operating activities	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	2,067
(Increase) decrease in receivable from affiliate	17,000
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	17,022_
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(15,627)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	
Cash flows from financing activities	
Increase in receivable from Parent	(15,732)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(15,732)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(31,359)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	46,799_
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 15,440
Supplemental Disclosures	
Cash paid during the year for:	
Interest	\$ 19,039
Income taxes	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2006

Note 1 - <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

Organization and Business Activity

Walton Johnson & Company (the "Company"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Walton Johnson Group, Inc. (the "Parent"), is a broker-dealer in securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD"). The Company operates under (SEC) Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), which provides that all funds and securities belonging to the Company's customers are to be handled by a clearing broker-dealer. Receivables from broker-dealers are from the clearing broker-dealer.

The Company acts as a broker-dealer for municipal, government and corporate bonds and equity securities as well as an investment advisor to its clients. The Company's clients are located primarily within the state of Texas.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company treats money market mutual funds and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less not held for sale in the ordinary course of business as cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Commission Revenue

Customer's securities transactions are reported on a settlement date basis with related commission income and expense reported on a settlement date basis. The amounts recorded for commission income and expense for customers' securities transactions approximate the amounts that would be recorded on a trade date basis.

Advisory Fees

Advisory fees include fees earned from providing financial advisory services. Such fees are recorded at the time the services are rendered and the income is reasonably determinable.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2006

Note 1 - <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>, continued

Accounts Receivable

Management has elected to record bad debts using the direct write-off method. Generally accepted accounting principles require that the allowance method be used to reflect bad debts. However, the effect of the use of the direct write-off method is not materially different from the results that would have been obtained had the allowance method been followed. The Company recognized no bad debt expense for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due, plus deferred taxes. Deferred taxes are recognized for differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. There were no material temporary differences during 2006.

Receivable From Parent

The Company reflects advance to the Parent as a reduction in equity.

Note 2 - Related Party Transactions

The Company and the Parent are under common control and the existence of that control creates operating results and financial position significantly different than if the companies were autonomous.

The Parent provides the Company with ancillary administrative services and office space as well as management services. During 2006, the Company incurred an expense of \$190,943 for these services. In addition, the Parent paid for payroll of the Company, which was reimbursed to the Parent in the amount of \$152,448 that is reflected as other expenses in the statement of operations.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had advanced the Parent \$26,641 with an unsecured, non-interest bearing basis.

During the year the Company distributed from paid in capital \$1,393,059 as a reduction in amount owed by the Parent to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2006

Note 3 - Net Capital Requirements

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a minimum net capital requirement must be maintained, as defined under such provisions. Net capital and the related net capital ratio may fluctuate on a daily basis. At December 31, 2006, the Company had net capital of approximately \$37,467 and net capital requirements of \$5,000. The ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .82 to 1. The Securities and Exchange Commission permits a ratio of no greater than 15 to 1.

Note 4 - Possession or Control Requirements

The Company does not have any possession or control of customer funds or securities. There were no material inadequacies in the procedures followed in adhering to the exemptive provisions of SEC Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii) by promptly transmitting all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker who carries the customer accounts.

Note 5 - <u>Income Taxes</u>

The Company is included in the consolidated Federal income tax return of the Parent.

The income tax benefit of the Company during 2006 was comprised of the following:

Federal tax benefit at expected rates	\$ 26,641
State tax expense	
•	
Income tax benefit	\$ 26,641

Note 6 - Walton Johnson Group, Inc. 401(k) Plan

The Company participates in a salary reduction plan under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code sponsored by the Parent. The plan covers substantially all full-time employees who have completed three months of service with the Company. The Company will contribute a matching contribution equal to 70% of the salary reduction elected by each employee up to a maximum of 6% of their annual salary. The Company may also decide to make nonelective contributions to the plan. The Company's matching contributions to the plan for 2006 was \$4,221.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2005

Note 7 - <u>Concentration Risk</u>

During 2006, approximately 30% percent of the Company's revenue was generated from one customer and an additional 30% (approximately) of the Company's revenue was generated from two customers.

Note 8 - <u>Commitments and Contingencies</u>

Included in the Company's clearing agreement with its clearing broker-dealer is an indemnification clause. This clause relates to instances where the Company's customers fail to settle securities transactions. In the event this occurs, the Company will indemnify the clearing broker-dealer to the extent of the net loss on unsettled trades. Management of the Company has not been notified by the clearing broker-dealer, nor are they otherwise aware of any potential losses related to this indemnification though December 31, 2006.

The Company is required to have a \$50,000 deposit with the clearing broker/dealer to assure the Company's performance under the agreement and this amount is included with "Receivable from broker and dealers" on the statement of financial condition.

Supplementary Information

Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the

Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Year Ended

December 31, 2006

Schedule I

WALTON JOHNSON & COMPANY Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission As of December 31, 2006

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL

Total stockholder's equity qualified for net capital	\$ 42,467
Add: Other deductions or allowable credits	
Total capital and allowable subordinated liabilities	42,467
Deductions and/or charges Other deductions: Excess fidelity bond deductible	(5,000)
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	37,467
Haircuts on securities	
Net capital	<u>\$ 37,467</u>
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Accounts payable	\$ 30,768
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$ 30,768

Schedule I (continued)

WALTON JOHNSON & COMPANY Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission As of December 31, 2006

COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of total aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$ 2,051</u>
Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer	\$ 5,000
Net capital requirement (greater of above two minimum requirement amounts)	\$5,000
Net capital in excess of required minimum	<u>\$ 32,467</u>
Excess net capital at 1000%	\$ 34,390
Ratio: Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	82 to 1
RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATION	
The following serves to reconcile the differences in the computation of net capital 1 from the Company's computation:	under Rule 15c3-
Net capital per the Company's unaudited Focus report	\$ 37,466
Increase due to rounding	1
Net capital per audit report	<u>\$ 37,467</u>

Schedule II

WALTON JOHNSON & COMPANY Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

As of December 31, 2006

EXEMPTIVE PROVISIONS

The Company has claimed an exemption from Rule 15c3-3 under section (k)(2)(ii), in which all customer transactions are cleared through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis.

Company's clearing firm: Persh

Pershing, LLC

Independent Auditor's Report

On Internal Control

Required By SEC Rule 17a-5

Year Ended December 31, 2006



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

Board of Directors
Walton Johnson & Company

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental information of Walton Johnson & Company (the "Company"), for the year ended December 31, 2006, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8
 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
 System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives.

Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

CF & Co., L.L.P.

CFY Co, LLD

Dallas, Texas March 20, 2007

END